

NOMENCLATURE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR SPERMATOPHYTA CONSERVATION OF GENERIC NAMES, XIII

*Rogers McVaugh, Secretary **

The previous report in this series was published in *Taxon* 19: 289–294, 1970. The present report was prepared by the Committee appointed at Seattle in August, 1969.

The members are as follows:

Hiroshi Hara, Chairman (Japan)
R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink (Netherlands)
R. K. Brummitt (Great Britain)
G. Buchheim (U.S.A.)
Hj. Eichler (South Australia)
F. R. Fosberg (U.S.A.)
W. Greuter (Switzerland)
N. Hylander (Sweden)
I. A. Linczevski (U.S.S.R.)
Rogers McVaugh, Secretary (U.S.A.)
E. J. Mendes (Portugal)
G. Wagenitz (Germany)

Reports on proposals for conservation

As in previous reports, the votes for and against each proposal are shown in parentheses immediately after the names involved; the affirmative votes precede the negative. Eight affirmative votes were required for a recommendation by the Committee to accept a proposal.

No sooner had the new Committee been organized than it was nearly overwhelmed by a series of 30 proposals for conservation, published by Mr. J. E. Dandy in *Taxon* for August, 1969. These proposals came as a result of Mr. Dandy's researches into generic names of vascular plants published between 1753 and 1774, and several very well-known names were involved. The Committee has studied all of Dandy's proposals, and can make recommendations on most of them; a

few need further study, and will be reported upon at a later date.

Proposal 256. [1403a] *Peristylus* Blume (June–Dec 1825) vs. *Glossula* Lindl. (1 Feb 1825). (10–2). (*Taxon* 18: 339, 1969).

The orchid genus *Peristylus* includes about 60 species from Asia to Australia and the Pacific Islands. Some authors, taking a broad view of *Habenaria*, include *Peristylus* in that genus, but the segregate genus is accepted by many recent authors. *Glossula* has been used but rarely, and only 3 specific combinations have been published under it. If *Peristylus* is not conserved, about 60 new combinations in *Glossula* would have to be made, and a well-known name replaced by one almost unknown. The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 257. [3675a] *Retama* Rafinesque (1838) vs. *Lygos* Adanson (1763). (10–2). (*Taxon* 18: 339–340, 1969; amended in *Taxon* 19: 648, 1970).

Retama is a Mediterranean genus of 4 species. The name has been in general use since its publication, not only in floras but in the literature of ecology, vegetation, land-use, and horticulture. The competing name *Lygos* was scarcely known until it was taken up in *Flora Europea* in 1968. Conservation of *Retama* is recommended.

The original proposal in *Taxon* proposed conservation of *Retama* from the date of its publication by Boissier, which was later than the publication of the same name, based on the same type, by Rafinesque. At the suggestion of the Committee the proposer published an amendment making the necessary correction in citation.

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Proposal 261. [295] *Bouteloua* Lagasca (1816) vs. *Botelua* Lagasca (1805). (0–12). (Taxon 18: 342. 1969).

The Committee, although in sympathy with the intent of the proposal, declines to consider it unless it is adequately documented in accordance with Art. 14, note 1.

Proposal 263. [9574] *Leontodon* Linnaeus (1753, with type *L. hispidus* Linnaeus, vs. *Leontodon* Linnaeus (1753, with type *L. Taraxacum* Linnaeus). (10–2). (Taxon 18: 343–345. 1969).

The genus currently called *Leontodon* includes some 40 species widely distributed over Eurasia. The name has been (with one exception) universally used since about 1790. The proposed lectotype has already (1930) been suggested as an appropriate one, well known to Linnaeus. Conservation with the above lectotype is recommended.

Conservation appears to be necessary because Adanson (1763) in effect typified the name *Leontodon* by *L. taraxacum*, which species is also conserved as the type of the generic name *Taraxacum*. Adanson at the same time proposed the name *Vireia* with type *Leontodon hirtus* Linnaeus. If *Leontodon* Linnaeus (1753) is conserved, it will not be necessary to add *Vireia* Adanson as a nomen rejiciendum, although this was a part of the original proposal.

Proposal 264. [755] *Colocasia* Schott (1832) vs. *Colocasia* Link (1795). (11–1). (Taxon 18: 464. 1969).

Colocasia is a small genus of economic importance, one species being widely grown in the tropics as a food plant. Link (1795) applied the name solely to *Calla aethiopica* Linnaeus, now the conserved type of *Zantedeschia* C. Sprengel. If *Colocasia* Schott is not conserved, the earliest available name for the genus is *Leucocasia* Schott (1857). This would seem to be an excellent example of a small genus that is widely known by name; there would be nothing gained by taking up the much later and relatively unused name *Leucocasia*, and the Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 266. [1619] *Brassavola* R. Brown (1813) vs. *Brassavola* Adanson (1763). (11–1). (Taxon 18: 465. 1969).

Brassavola is an American genus of tropical orchids, of about 15 species only, but im-

portant in cultivation, with many cultivars and hybrids. Numerous intergeneric hybrids have been produced which bear names (e.g. \times *Brassocattleya*) derived partly from *Brassavola*. If *Brassavola* R. Brown is not conserved, two names of Rafinesque (*Tulaxis* and *Lysimnia*, both published in 1838) are available. The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 267. [1885] *Ostrya* Scopoli (1760) vs. *Ostrya* J. Hill (1757). (12–0). (Taxon 18: 465. 1969).

Ostrya Scopoli is the name of a genus of forest trees, about 10 species of the North Temperate Zone. The name is well known in the literature of forestry, horticulture and general botany, and has been used without interruption for many years. The earliest available name, if *Ostrya* is not conserved, is *Zugilus* Rafinesque, which apparently has not been used except by its author. *Ostrya* Hill is a nomenclatural synonym of *Carpinus* Linnaeus. The Committee unanimously recommends conservation.

Proposal 268. [2078] *Struthanthus* Martius (1830) vs. *Spirostylis* K. B. Presl (1829). (12–0). (Taxon 18: 465. 1969).

Struthanthus, one of the larger genera of Lorantheaceae, with about 75 species in tropical America, has been called by this name for about 80 years in essentially all literature dealing with the American floras. The name *Spirostylis* has not been used except by its author, and only the one species-epithet has been transferred to *Struthanthus*. The Committee unanimously recommends conservation.

Proposal 269. [2147] *Heisteria* N. J. Jacquin (1760) vs. *Heisteria* Linnaeus (1758). (9–0, 3 abstentions). (Taxon 18: 465. 1969).

Heisteria Jacquin is a genus of about 50 species of warm America and West Africa; the name is well-known, but is antedated by *Heisteria* Linnaeus, one of the names published in the pirated *Opera Varia* of Linnaeus in 1758, but not used by Linnaeus himself after 1753. It would be doubly unfortunate to take up the name *Heisteria* Linnaeus at this time, because this would not only make *Heisteria* Jacquin a later homonym, but *Heisteria* Linnaeus would become the correct name for *Muraltia* DeCandolle, which is also being proposed for conservation (see proposal 274, below). The Committee recommends the conservation of *Heisteria* Jacquin. The 3 ab-

stentions represent the point of view that voting on this proposal should be deferred until the Committee can agree on the validity or non-validity of the names published in *Opera Varia*. The majority of the Committee holds that this is an academic question only, as in the present Code 4 generic names (2412 *Anacampseros*, 3709 *Dalea*, 6632 *Thevetia*, and 9528 *Gerbera*) are already conserved from the date of their publication in *Opera Varia*. Legalistically speaking, this means that names published in *Opera Varia* have been accepted by past International Congresses as valid, because only valid names can be conserved.

Proposal 271. [2611] *Hyperbaena* Miers ex Benth. (1861) vs. *Alina* Adanson (1763). (8–3, 1 abstention). (Taxon 18: 467. 1969).

Hyperbaena is a well-known American genus of about 40 species. *Alina* Adanson has been regarded as a dubious name, but the species on which it is based (in P. Browne's *History of Jamaica*) is apparently a *Hyperbaena*, probably (as the Committee is informed by Dr. Mildred E. Mathias) *H. laurifolia* (Poir.) Urb., not *H. domingensis* (DC.) Benth. Conservation of *Hyperbaena* is recommended.

Proposal 273. [4092 pars] *Hesperethusa* M. J. Roemer (1846) vs. *Naringi* Adanson (1763). (3–8). (Taxon 18: 467. 1969).

Hesperethusa is a monotypic genus, the one species of which is said by the proposer to be "well known in cultivation". *Naringi* Adanson is an older name for the same genus. The Committee believes that the importance of the name was somewhat overstated in the proposal, and is unwilling to recommend conservation.

Proposal 274. [4278] *Muraltia* A. P. DeCandolle (1824) vs. *Muralta* Adanson (1763). (11–1). (Taxon 18: 467. 1969).

Muraltia DeCandolle is a South African genus of about 115 species. It is regarded by the proposer as a homonym of *Muralta* Adanson, which is a synonym of *Clematis* Linnaeus. Whether or not it is a homonym of *Muralta* Adanson, it certainly is to be treated as a homonym of *Muralta* A. L. de Jussieu (Mém. Mus. Nat. [Paris] 1: 387. 1815), which is taxonomically the same as *Muraltia* DeCandolle. *Muraltia* DeCandolle is also a later superfluous synonym for *Heisteria* Linnaeus (1758).

As published by DeJussieu with spelling *Muralta*, the name has 9 years' priority over *Muraltia* DeCandolle, but DeCandolle's spelling has been generally used and has become the familiar one. The Committee recommends conservation of *Muraltia* DeCandolle in that form, as proposed, and the addition of *Muralta* DeJussieu to the list of *nomina rejicienda*. The divided vote reflects the opinion that we should conserve *Muralta* Jussieu, with that spelling.

Because *Heisteria* Jacquin will probably be conserved over *Heisteria* Linnaeus (proposal 269, Taxon 18: 465. 1969), it will probably not be necessary to add *Heisteria* Linnaeus to the list of *nomina rejicienda* under *Muraltia*.

Proposal 276. [4919] *Leea* Linnaeus (1767) vs. *Nalagu* Adanson (1763). (10–2). (Taxon 18: 468. 1969).

Leea is a genus of about 70 species in the Old World tropics. The name has been universally used, whereas the competing name *Nalagu* has been overlooked since its publication. The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 279. [6157] *Helwingia* Willdenow (1806) vs. *Helvingia* Adanson (1763). (12–0). (Taxon 18: 468. 1969).

Helwingia is a small genus (4–5 species in eastern Asia). At least two species are well known in cultivation. It has no other name. *Helvingia* Adanson is a nomenclatural synonym of *Thamnia* P. Browne (Flacourtiaceae). The Committee feels there is nothing to gain by abandoning even a reasonably well-known name if it is then necessary to provide a new name for the group; conservation is therefore recommended.

Proposal 280. [7185] *Premna* Linnaeus (1771) vs. *Appella* Adanson (1763). (12–0). (Taxon 18: 469. 1969).

Premna is a genus of about 200 species in the Old World tropics and subtropics. The name has been universally used, whereas the competing name *Appella* has been overlooked since its publication. The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 281. [7472] *Hemimeris* Linnaeus fil. (1781) vs. *Hemimeris* Linnaeus (1760). (12–0). (Taxon 18: 469. 1969).

Hemimeris L.f. is the well-known name for a South African genus of 9 species; the

genus has no other name. The earlier name *Hemimeris* Linnaeus is based on a species of an allied genus of some 40 species, *Diascia* (publ. 1820). If *Hemimeris* L.f. is not conserved, a new name will have to be provided for it, and the genus *Diascia* will have to take the name *Hemimeris* L. The Committee feels that such an interchange of names would be most confusing, and unanimously recommends the conservation of *Hemimeris* L.f.

Proposal 283. [7874] *Achimenes* Persoon (1806) vs. *Achimenes* P. Browne (1756). (11-1). (Taxon 18: 469. 1969).

The name *Achimenes* has in all recent literature been attributed to P. Browne, because his second species (of two) belongs to the genus as typified by Persoon, who was the first author to adopt *Achimenes* in the modern sense. The type of *Achimenes* P. Browne, however, was his first species, which is a species of *Columnea*. Persoon excluded the type of *Achimenes* P. Browne, and thus (Art. 48) published a later homonym, which is proposed for conservation. *Achimenes* Persoon is a genus of 50 or more species in tropical America, many cultivated, with numerous hybrids and cultivars. Unless it is conserved, the name will have to be replaced by *Trevirana* Willd. (1809). The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 284. [8197] *Hymenodictyon* Wallich (1824) vs. *Benteca* Adanson (1763). (10-2). (Taxon 18: 470. 1969).

This is a relatively small Old World genus of some 20 species, some of which are exceedingly well known plants that are common and ecologically important in Africa. No other name has been used in the extensive African literature since about 1845. The competing name *Benteca* has been overlooked or misinterpreted since its publication. The Committee recommends conservation.

Proposal 285. [8278] *Tarenna* J. Gaertner (1788) vs. *Chomelia* Linnaeus (1758). (1-8, 3 abstentions). (Taxon 18: 470. 1969).

About 370 species in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World. The genus has been known as *Webera* Schreb. (as by Bentham and Hooker, 1873), as *Chomelia* Linnaeus (Engler & Prantl, 1891), and as *Tarenna* (by modern authors). The correct name is *Chomelia*, but *Tarenna* has been used lately to

such an extent that it has become well known.

The lack of support for this proposal reflects the feeling in the Committee that a better solution would be a proposal to conserve the name *Chomelia* Jacq. (1760). This latter name has been widely used for a small genus of tropical America. By some authors it is regarded as a taxonomic synonym of *Anisomeris* Presl (1833) but P. C. Standley, the principal student of American Rubiaceae, habitually maintained *Anisomeris* and *Chomelia* as separate genera. If *Chomelia* Jacq. is conserved over *Chomelia* L. it will no longer be necessary to conserve *Tarenna*, whereas if *Tarenna* is conserved over *Chomelia* L. it will be necessary to provide a new name for *Chomelia* Jacq. The Committee does not recommend *Tarenna* for conservation.

Proposal 286. [9224] *Synedrella* J. Gaertner (1791) vs. *Ucacou* Adanson (1763). (8-3, 1 abstention). (Taxon 18: 470. 1969).

Synedrella is a genus of two American species; the type, *S. nodiflora*, is a widespread weed in the tropics, and the name is in universal use in works on tropical botany. The identity of *Ucacou* and *Synedrella* has long been recognized, and at least one author (Hitchcock in 1893) has taken up the name *Ucacou nodiflora*. There is no advantage to be gained now by reviving *Ucacou* and conservation of *Synedrella* is recommended.

Proposal 288. [3176] *Cephalotus* Labillardière (1807) vs. *Cephalotos* Adanson (1763). (11-1). (Taxon 18: 471. 1969; original proposal in Repert. Sp. Nov. 53: 8. 1944).

A monotypic genus of western Australia, the type of the family name Cephalotaceae. It has no name other than *Cephalotus*. Adanson's name pertains to *Thymus cephalotos* Linnaeus. The Committee recommends conservation. The negative vote reflects a belief that conservation is unnecessary because *Cephalotus* and *Cephalotos* are, strictly speaking, not homonyms.

Proposal 289. [3275] *Cunonia* Linnaeus (1759) vs. *Cunonia* P. Miller (1756). (12-0). (Taxon 18: 471. 1969; original proposal in Repert. Sp. Nov. 53: 10. 1944).

Cunonia Linnaeus is the type-genus of the Cunoniaceae; it includes about 17 species in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World,

I in cultivation. If it is not conserved it will be replaced by *Oosterdyckia* Boehmer (1760), and *Cunonia* Miller will have to be taken up in place of *Anomalesia* N. E. Brown (1932), for a genus of Iridaceae. The Committee regards this as a strong case for conservation, especially because of the confusion that would result if the name *Cunonia* were to be transferred to another family.

Proposal 290. [3828] *Pterocarpus* Jacquin (1763) vs. *Pterocarpus* Linnaeus (1754). (12-0). (Taxon 18: 471. 1969; original proposal in Repert. Sp. Nov. 53: 21. 1944).

Pterocarpus is a genus of about 100 species in the tropics of both hemispheres, some in cultivation and yielding economic products. The name *Pterocarpus* Jacq. has been widely used. *Pterocarpus* Linnaeus was a mixture, based partly on published references to a species of *Pterocarpus* Jacq., and partly on a specimen (now at the British Museum) of *Derris trifoliata* Lour. This latter species may be regarded as lectotype of the name *Pterocarpus* Linnaeus. The name *Derris* is already conserved, but not against *Pterocarpus* Linnaeus. Unless *Pterocarpus* Jacq. is conserved, a new name will have to be found for its genus, and *Pterocarpus* Linnaeus will replace *Derris*. As this would be a most confusing state of affairs, the Committee unanimously recommends conservation of *Pterocarpus* Jacquin.

Proposal 292. [5409] *Melocactus* Link & Otto (1827) vs. *Melocactus* Boehmer (1760). (12-0). (Taxon 18: 472. 1969; original proposal in Repert. Sp. Nov. 53: 18. 1944).

Melocactus is a genus of more than 30 species in tropical America, some in cultivation. *Melocactus* Boehmer is regarded as a nomenclatural synonym of *Mammillaria* Haworth, a conserved name. There is no other name available for *Melocactus* Link & Otto (it was formerly known as *Cactus* L., but this name is a *nomen rejiciendum* vs. *Mammillaria* and its type is a *Mammillaria*). The Committee unanimously recommends conservation.

In the opinion of the Committee an earlier name, *Melocactus* Boehmer (De Melocacto ejusque in Cereum transformatione, 1757) is not validly published. This is immaterial, however, if *Melocactus* Boehmer (1760) is

rejected and *Melocactus* Link & Otto conserved (Art. 14, note 5).

Proposal 293. [1086 pars] *Endymion* Dumortier (1827) vs. *Hyacinthoides* Fabricius (1759). (4-8). (Taxon 18: 472. 1969).

A genus of ten species in Europe and the Mediterranean region, several in cultivation. It contains some species very familiar to European botanists and gardeners.

A proposal for the conservation of *Endymion* was published in Repert. Sp. Nov. 53: 178. 1944. It was declined by the predecessor of this Committee, or what was then called the Subcommittee for Phanerogamae (reported in Taxon 3: 113. 1954). The vote was 5 for conservation, 5 against, 1 abstention.

The lack of support for the present proposal apparently stems partly from the fact that most of the necessary new combinations have already been made under the name *Hyacinthoides*, and partly from the fact that many modern workers fail to recognize the genus under any name, preferring to treat the species as members of the more inclusive genus *Scilla*.

Proposal 299. [7333] *Mosla* Maximowicz (1875) vs. *Orthodon* Benthams & Oliver (1865). (Taxon 18: 596. 1969).

Orthodon Benthams and Oliver (1865) is a later homonym of the name of a genus of mosses, *Orthodon* R. Brown, Trans. Linn. Soc. London 12: 578. 1820. Proposal 299 is therefore superfluous, and has been withdrawn by its authors.

Summary

The Committee recommends for conservation 755 *Colocasia*, 1403a *Peristylus*, 1619 *Brassavola*, 1885 *Ostrya*, 2078 *Struthanthus*, 2147 *Heisteria*, 2611 *Hyperbaena*, 3176 *Cephalotus*, 3275 *Cunonia*, 3675a *Retama*, 3828 *Pterocarpus*, 4278 *Muraltia*, 4919 *Leea*, 5409 *Melocactus*, 6157 *Helwingia*, 7185 *Premna*, 7472 *Hemimeris*, 7874 *Achimenes*, 8197 *Hymenodictyon*, 9224 *Synedrella* and 9574 *Leontodon*. It is unwilling to recommend the conservation of 295 *Bouteloua*, 1086 pars *Endymion*, 4092 pars *Hesperethusa*, 8278 *Tarenna*. A proposal for the conservation of 7333 *Mosla* has been withdrawn.